

108
Greatest Of All Times



Globally selected
Personalities



We may have different religions,
different languages, different
colored skin, but we all belong to
one human race.

— Kofi Annan —

AZ QUOTES

8 Apl 1938 <::><::><::> 18 Aug 2018

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Compiled by:

Prof Dr S Ramalingam



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8 Apr 1938



18 Aug 2018

Kofi Atta Annan
The Nobel Peace Prize 2001
(Co-recipient with UN)

The Nobel Peace Prize 2001 was awarded jointly to
United Nations (UN) and Kofi Annan

Prize motivation:

"for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world"

Prize share: $\frac{1}{2}$

<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/2001/summary/>
<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/2001/press-release/>



[Busumuru](#)
Kofi Annan



Annan in 2012

7th [Secretary-General of the United Nations](#)

In office

1 January 1997 – 31 December 2006

Deputy

- [Louise Fréchette](#)
- [Mark Malloch Brown](#)

Preceded by [Boutros Boutros-Ghali](#)

Succeeded by [Ban Ki-moon](#)

UN and [Arab League](#) Envoy to Syria

In office

23 February 2012 – 31 August 2012

Secretary-General

- [Ban Ki-moon](#) (UN)
- [Nabil Elaraby](#) (League)

Preceded by *Position established*

Succeeded by [Lakhdar Brahimi](#)

[Under-Secretary-General](#) for [Peacekeeping Operations](#)

In office

1 March 1993 – 31 December 1996


Secretary-General

Boutros Boutros-Ghali

Preceded by [Marrack Goulding](#)

Succeeded by [Bernard Miyet](#)

[Chancellor of the University of Ghana](#)

In office 2008–2018	
Preceded by	Emmanuel Noi Omaboe
Succeeded by	Mary Chinery-Hesse
Personal details	
Born	8 April 1938 Kumasi , Colony of the Gold Coast (now Ghana)
Died	18 August 2018 (aged 80) Bern , Switzerland
Spouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titi Alakija (m. 1965; div. 1983) • Nane Lagergren (m. 1984)
Children	3, including Kojo
Relatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kobina Annan (brother) • Adeyemo Alakija (father-in-law) • Nina Lagergren (mother-in-law) • Aduke Alakija (sister-in-law)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology • Macalester College • Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies • Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Occupation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diplomat • economist
Signature	
Website	Foundation

Death and State Funeral

Annan died on the morning of 18 August 2018 in [Bern](#), Switzerland, at the age of 80, after a short illness. [António Guterres](#), the UN secretary-general, said that Annan was "a global champion for peace" and "a guiding force for good". [Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad](#) also said he was saddened by the death of Annan. His body was returned to his native Ghana from Geneva in a brief and solemn

ceremony at the [Kotoka International Airport](#) in Accra, on 10 September. His coffin, draped in the blue [UN flag](#), was accompanied by his widow Nane, his children and senior diplomats from the international organisation.

On 13 September, a [state funeral](#) was held for Annan in Ghana at the [Accra International Conference Centre](#). The ceremony was attended by several political leaders from across Africa as well as [Ghanaian traditional rulers](#), [European royalty](#) and dignitaries from the international community, including the UN secretary-general António Guterres. Prior to the funeral service, his body [lay in state](#) in the [foyer](#) of the same venue, from 11 to 12 September. A private burial followed the funeral service at the new [Military Cemetery](#) at [Burma Camp](#), with [full military honours](#) and the sounding of the [Last Post](#) by army [buglers](#) and a [17-gun salute](#).

Awards & Honours

Honours

- 1999: Honorary Silver Medal of Jan Masaryk
- 1999: Ceremonial first pitch, Game 3 of the [World Series](#)
- 2000: Companion of the [Order of the Star of Ghana](#)
- 2000: Grand Cross [Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland](#)
- 2001: Grand Cross with Collar of the [Order of the Star of Romania](#)
- 2002: Title of [Busumuru](#), Honour of the [Asante Empire](#)
- 2002: Knight Commander of the Most Courteous Order of Lesotho
- 2005: Grand Collar of the [Order of Liberty \(Portugal\)](#)
- 2006: Knight Grand Cross of the [Order of the Netherlands Lion](#)
- 2007: [Grand Decoration of Honour in Gold with Sash for Services to the Republic of Austria](#)
- 2007: Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the [Order of St Michael and St George \(GCMG\)](#) from [Queen Elizabeth II \(UK\)](#)
- 2008: Grand Cross 1st class of the [Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany](#)
- 2013: Grand Officer of the [Legion of Honour](#)

Awards

- 2000: Kora All Africa Music Awards in the category of Lifetime Achievement
- 2001: [Nobel Foundation](#), The [Nobel Peace Prize](#), jointly presented to Kofi Annan and the United Nations

2002: [Profiles in Courage Award](#).

2002: The [American Whig-Clisophic Society James Madison Award for Distinguished Public Service](#).

2003: Foreign Honorary Member of the [American Academy of Arts and Sciences](#)

2003: Freedom Prize of the Max Schmidheiny Foundation at the [University of St. Gallen](#)

2004: [Freedom medal](#)

2006: International World Order of Culture, Science and Education, Award of the European Academy of Informatization, All Belgium

2006: [IPS International Achievement Award](#).

2006: [Olof Palme Prize](#)

2007: Wooden Crossbow, special award from the [Swiss World Economic Forum](#)

2007: People in Europe Award of Verlagsgruppe Passau

2007: [MacArthur Foundation](#), MacArthur Award for International Justice

2007: [North-South Prize](#) of the [Council of Europe](#)

2008: [Harvard University](#) Honors Prize

2008: [Gottlieb Duttweiler Award](#)

2008: [Peace of Westphalia Prize](#)

2008: Open Society Award – CEU Business School Budapest.

2011: [Gothenburg Award](#)

2012: [Confucius Peace Prize](#)

Honorary degrees

- [Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology](#), (Kumasi), Honorary Doctor of Science, 24 August 1998
- [United Nations Mandated University for Peace](#), Honorary President, 1999
- [Lund University](#), Honorary Doctor of Law, 1999
- [National University of Ireland](#), Doctor of Law, 22 January 1999
- [Technische Universität Dresden](#), *doctor honoris causa*, 27 April 1999
- [Howard University](#), honorary doctorate of humane letters, 8 May 1999
- [Comenius University in Bratislava](#), doctor honoris causa, 14 July 1999
- [University of Michigan](#), Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, 3 May 1999
- [University of Notre Dame](#), Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*, 21 May 2000
- [Seton Hall University, John C. Whitehead School of Diplomacy and International Relations](#), Honorary Doctorate, February 2001
- [Brown University](#), Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, 28 May 2001
- [Liberty Medal](#) International Selection Commission, Liberty Medal, 4 July 2001
- [Free University of Berlin](#), *doctor honoris causa*, 13 July 2001
- [Tilburg University](#), Honorary Doctorate, 2002
- [University of Alcalá](#), Doctor Honoris Causa, 9 April 2002
- [Northwestern University](#), Doctor of Laws, 21 June 2002

- [University of Pittsburgh](#), honorary Doctor of Public and International Affairs degree 21 October 2003
- [Ghent University](#) (Belgium), *doctor honoris causa* 21 March 2003
- [Harvard University](#), 2004
- [Carleton University](#), *Legum Doctor, honoris causa*, 9 March 2004
- [University of Ottawa](#), Doctor of the University Degree, 9 March 2004
- [University of Pennsylvania](#), Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, 16 May 2005
- [Universidade Nova de Lisboa](#), *doctor honoris causa*, 12 October 2005
- [The George Washington University](#), Doctor of Public Service, 5 May 2006^l
- [University of Tokyo](#), Honorary Doctorate, 18 May 2006
- [Georgetown University](#), Doctor of Humane Letters, *honoris causa*, 30 October 2006
- [University of St. Gallen](#), Switzerland, Max Schmidheiny Foundation Freedom Prize (originally awarded 2003, but postponed due to Annan's illness), 18 November 2006
- [Princeton University](#), Crystal Tiger Award, 28 November 2006
- [Uppsala University](#), receiver of the Uppsala University Linnaeus Medal in gold, 23 May 2007, and *doctor honoris causa* 26 May 2007
- [King's College London](#), Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, 28 May 2008
- [University of Neuchâtel](#), Honorary Doctorate, 1 November 2008
- [Glasgow Caledonian University](#), Doctor of Laws, 18 November 2011



Secretary-General

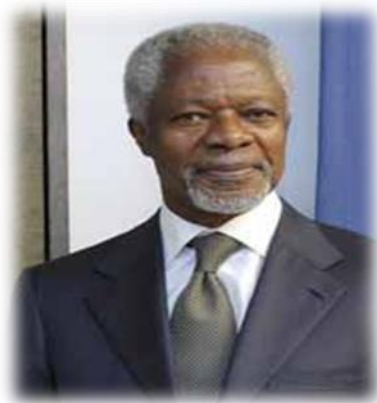
<https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/kofi-annan>

KOFI A. ANNAN of Ghana, the seventh Secretary-General of the United Nations, served from 1997 to 2006 and was the first to emerge from the ranks of United Nations staff.

One of Mr. Annan's main priorities as Secretary-General was a comprehensive programme of reform aimed at revitalizing the United Nations and making the international system more effective. He was a constant advocate for human rights, the rule of law, the Millennium Development Goals and Africa, and sought to bring the Organization closer to the global public by forging ties with civil society, the private sector and other partners.

At Mr. Annan's initiative, UN peacekeeping was strengthened in ways that enabled the United Nations to cope with a rapid rise in the number of operations and personnel. It was also at Mr. Annan's urging that, in 2005, Member States

established two new intergovernmental bodies: the Peacebuilding Commission and the Human Rights Council. Mr. Annan likewise played a central role in the creation of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the adoption of the UN's first-ever counter-terrorism strategy, and the acceptance by Member States of the "responsibility to protect" people from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. His "Global Compact" initiative, launched in 1999, has become the world's largest effort to promote corporate social responsibility.



Mr. Annan undertook wide-ranging diplomatic initiatives. In 1998, he helped to ease the transition to civilian rule in Nigeria. Also, that year, he visited Iraq in an effort to resolve an impasse between that country and the Security Council over compliance with resolutions involving weapons inspections and other matters -- an effort that helped to avoid an outbreak of hostilities, which was imminent at that time. In 1999, he was deeply involved in the process by which Timor-Leste gained independence from

Indonesia. He was responsible for certifying Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon in 2000, and in 2006, his efforts contributed to securing a cessation of hostilities between Israel and Hizbollah. Also in 2006, he mediated a settlement of the dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria over the Bakassi peninsula through implementation of the judgement of the International Court of Justice. His efforts to strengthen the Organization's management, coherence and accountability involved major investments in training and technology, the introduction of a new whistleblower policy and financial disclosure requirements, and steps aimed at improving coordination at the country level.

Career highlights

Mr. Annan joined the UN system in 1962 as an administrative and budget officer with the World Health Organization in Geneva. He later served with the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa, the UN Emergency Force (UNEF II) in Ismailia, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva, and in various senior posts in New York dealing with human resources, budget, finance and staff security. Immediately before becoming Secretary-General, he was Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping. Mr. Annan also served as Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the former Yugoslavia (1995-1996), and facilitated the repatriation from Iraq of more than 900 international staff and other non-Iraqi nationals (1990).

Education

Mr. Annan studied at the University of Science and Technology in Kumasi, Ghana, and completed his undergraduate work in economics at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1961. In 1961-1962, he undertook graduate studies at the Institute of International Affairs in Geneva, and in 1972 earned a Master of Science degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Sloan School of Management.

Prizes and awards

Mr. Annan was awarded the 2001 Nobel Prize for Peace, jointly with the Organization. He has also received numerous honorary degrees and many other national and international prizes, medals and honours.

Personal

Mr. Annan was born in Kumasi, Ghana, on 8 April 1938, and was fluent in English, French and several African languages.

Kofi Annan died on 18 August 2018 in Bern, Switzerland, at the age of 80.



Kofi Annan Foundation

<https://www.kofiannanfoundation.org/kofi-annan/>

Kofi Annan was a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Secretary-General of the United Nations between 1997 and 2006, and the founding chair of the Kofi Annan Foundation, which he set up to mobilise political will to overcome threats to peace, development and human rights.

Kofi Annan Speeches

As United Nations (UN) Secretary-General and later Chair of his Foundation, Kofi Annan was called upon to deliver many speeches at major events worldwide.

We have selected twenty of Kofi Annan's speeches, which, taken together, provide a broad understanding of his views on peace, development and human rights. Many of his recommendations for action are as valid and important today as they were when he spoke these words.

Kofi Annan Quotes

Discover a wide selection of Kofi Annan's most celebrated and impactful quotes on peace, democracy, human rights, and more. These Kofi Annan quotes were extracted from his speeches and statements from when he was the Secretary-General of the United Nations until his time as chair of t

Collected Papers

The Colin Powell School for Civic and Global Leadership at the City College of New York (CCNY), under the direction of Dr Jean Krasno, has published the Collected Papers of Kofi Annan, who served two five-year terms as UN Secretary-General, spanning ten years from January 1997 to December 2006.

Under Dr Krasno's direction, the research team read all of Kofi Annan's papers in the public domain, including speeches, remarks, press conferences, reports to the Security Council, noon briefings, statements, and also declassified papers released to the project by the UN to build a database for publication. A five-volume set of books in print was published by Lynne Rienner Publishers

in 2012 entitled The Collected Papers of Kofi Annan: UN Secretary-General 1997-2006.

Note:

Kindly visit the cited Web Link to get all THESE details.

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UN and **Kofi Annan**

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/nobel-peace-prize/kofi-annan-2001>



The Norwegian Nobel Committee praised the 189-nation group and 63-year-old Kofi Annan for working for peace throughout the world.

The United Nations and its Secretary-General Kofi Annan have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize "for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world".

The Nobel Peace Prize for 2001

The United Nations and its Secretary-General Kofi Annan were chosen to receive the prize "for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world". The Norwegian Nobel Committee further said: "Today the organization is at the forefront of efforts to achieve peace and security in the world and of the international mobilization aimed at meeting the world's economic, social and environmental challenges".

The Committee "wishes to both honour the work that the UN and its Secretary-General Kofi Annan have already done, and to encourage them to go ahead along the road to a still more forceful and dynamic United Nations." Han Seung-soo, President of the UN General Assembly, expressed his hope "that the international community will view this award (...) as a beacon illuminating the way forward for the United Nations as it rises to confront new challenges".

Kofi Annan: "Peace must be sought, above all, because it is the condition for every member of the human family to live a life of dignity and security."

The Norwegian Nobel Committee praised Kofi Annan: "No one has done more than Kofi Annan to revitalise the UN. After taking office as the UN's seventh Secretary-General in January, 1997, he managed in a very short time to give the UN an external prestige and an internal morale the likes of which the organization had hardly seen in its over fifty-year history, with the possible exception of its very first optimistic years."

In his acceptance speech Secretary General Kofi Annan stated: "Peace must be sought, above all, because it is the condition for every member of the human family to live a life of dignity and security". Annan told UN staff he hoped that winning the prize "will urge us forward and encourage all of us to tackle our tasks with even greater determination".





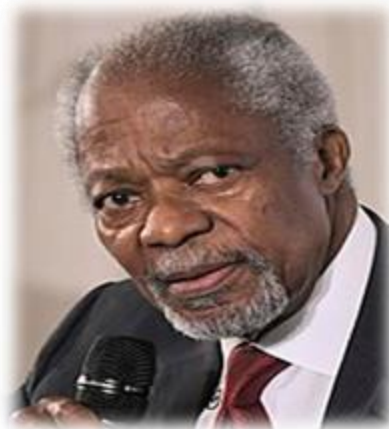
Annan with Russian president [Vladimir Putin](#) at [United Nations Headquarters](#) in New York City, 2001



Annan with US secretary of state [Condoleezza Rice](#) in 2006



Annan speaking at the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum



Annan during the [54th Munich Security Conference](#) in February

UN's Secretary-General

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kofi_Annan#Memorials_and_legacy

United Nations Secretary-General (1997-2006)

Appointment

In 1996, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali ran unopposed for a second term. Although he won 14 of the 15 votes on the Security

Council, he was vetoed by the United States. After four deadlocked meetings of the Security Council, Boutros-Ghali suspended his candidacy, becoming the only secretary-general ever to be denied a second term. Annan was the leading candidate to replace him, beating [Amara Essy](#) by one vote in the first round. However, France vetoed Annan four times before finally abstaining. The UN Security Council recommended Annan on 13 December 1996. Confirmed four days later by the vote of the General Assembly, he started his first term as secretary-general on 1 January 1997.

Due to Boutros-Ghali's overthrow, a second Annan term would give Africa the office of Secretary-General for three consecutive terms. In 2001, the [Asia-Pacific Group](#) agreed to support Annan for a second term in return for the [African Group](#)'s support for an Asian secretary-general in the [2006 selection](#). The Security Council recommended Annan for a second term on 27 June 2001, and the General Assembly approved his reappointment on 29 June 2001.

Activities

Recommendations for UN reform

Soon after taking office in 1997, Annan released two reports on management reform. On 17 March 1997, the report *Management and Organisational Measures* (A/51/829) introduced new management mechanisms through the establishment of a cabinet-style body to assist him and the UN's activities in accordance with four core missions. A comprehensive reform agenda was issued on 14 July 1997 titled *Renewing the United Nations: A Programme for Reform* (A/51/950). Key proposals included the introduction of [strategic management](#) to strengthen [unity of purpose](#), the establishment of the position of deputy secretary-general, a 10-per cent reduction in posts, a reduction in administrative costs, the consolidation of the UN at the country level, and reaching out to [civil society](#) and the [private sector](#) as partners. Annan also proposed to hold a [Millennium Summit](#) in 2000. After years of research, Annan presented a progress report, [In Larger Freedom](#), to the UN General

Assembly on 21 March 2005. Annan recommended Security Council expansion and a host of other [UN reforms](#).

On 31 January 2006, Annan outlined his vision for a comprehensive and extensive reform of the UN in a policy speech to the [United Nations Association UK](#). The speech, delivered at [Central Hall, Westminster](#), also marked the 60th anniversary of the first meetings of the General Assembly and Security Council.

On 7 March 2006, he presented to the General Assembly his proposals for a fundamental overhaul of the [United Nations Secretariat](#). The reform report is titled *Investing in the United Nations, For a Stronger Organization Worldwide*.

On 30 March 2006, he presented to the General Assembly his analysis and recommendations for updating the entire work programme of the United Nations Secretariat. The reform report is titled *Mandating and Delivering: Analysis and Recommendations to Facilitate the Review of Mandates*.

Regarding the [UN Human Rights Council](#), Annan said "declining credibility" had "cast a shadow on the reputation of the United Nations system. Unless we re-make our human rights machinery, we may be unable to renew public confidence in the United Nations itself." He believed that, despite its flaws, the council could do good.

In March 2000, Annan appointed the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations to assess the shortcomings of the then existing system and to make specific and realistic recommendations for change. The panel was composed of individuals experienced in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. The report it produced, which became known as the [Brahimi Report](#), after the chair of the Panel [Lakhdar Brahimi](#), called for "renewed political commitment on the part of Member States, significant institutional change, and increased financial support". The Panel further noted that to be effective, UN peacekeeping operations must be adequately resourced and equipped, and operate under clear, credible and achievable

mandates. In a letter transmitting the report to the General Assembly and Security Council, Annan stated that the Panel's recommendations were essential to making the United Nations truly credible as a force for peace. Later that same year, the Security Council adopted several provisions relating to peacekeeping following the report, in [Resolution 1327](#).

Millennium Development Goals

In 2000, Annan issued a report titled *We the Peoples: the Role of the United Nations in the 21st Century*. The report called for member states to "put people at the centre of everything we do": "No calling is more noble, and no responsibility greater, than that of enabling men, women and children, in cities and villages around the world, to make their lives better."

In the final chapter of the report, Annan called to "free our fellow men and women from the abject and [dehumanizing](#) poverty in which more than 1 billion of them are currently confined". At the Millennium Summit in September 2000, national leaders adopted the [Millennium Declaration](#), which the United Nations Secretariat subsequently implemented as the [Millennium Development Goals](#) in 2001.

United Nations Information Technology Service

Within the *We the Peoples* document, Annan suggested the establishment of a United Nations Information Technology Service (UNITeS), a consortium of high-tech volunteer corps, including [NetCorps](#) Canada and Net Corps America, which [United Nations Volunteers](#) (UNV) would coordinate. In the "Report of the high-level panel of experts on information and communication technology", suggesting a [UN ICT Task Force](#), the panel welcomed the establishment of UNITEs. It made suggestions on its configuration and implementation strategy, including that ICT4D [volunteering](#) opportunities make mobilising "national human resources" (local ICT experts) within developing countries a priority for both men and women. The initiative was launched at the UNV and was active from February 2001 to February 2005. Initiative staff and

volunteers participated in the [World Summit on the Information Society](#) (WSIS) in Geneva in December 2003.

United Nations Global Compact

In an address to the [World Economic Forum](#) on 31 January 1999, Annan argued that the "goals of the United Nations and those of business can, indeed, be mutually supportive" and proposed that the private sector and the United Nations initiate "a global compact of shared values and principles, which will give a human face to the global market".

On 26 July 2000, the [United Nations Global Compact](#) was officially launched at UN headquarters in New York. It is a principle-based framework for businesses which aims to "[c]atalyse actions in support of broader UN goals, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)". The Compact established ten core principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and [anti-corruption](#). Under the Compact, companies commit to the ten principles and are brought together with UN agencies, labour groups and civil society to implement them effectively.

Establishment of The Global Fund

Towards the end of the 1990s, increased awareness of the destructive potential of epidemics such as HIV/AIDS pushed public health issues to the top of the global development agenda. In April 2001, Annan issued a five-point "Call to Action" to address the [HIV/AIDS pandemic](#). Stating it was a "personal priority", Annan proposed the establishment of a [Global AIDS and Health Fund](#), "dedicated to the battle against HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases", to stimulate the increased international spending needed to help developing countries confront the HIV/AIDS crisis. In June of that year, the General Assembly of the United Nations committed to creating such a fund during a special session on AIDS, and the permanent secretariat of the Global Fund was subsequently established in January 2002.

Responsibility to Protect

Following the failure of Annan and the international community to intervene in the [genocide in Rwanda](#) and [in Srebrenica](#), Annan asked whether the international community had an obligation in such situations to intervene to protect civilian populations. In a speech to the General Assembly on 20 September 1999, "to address the prospects for human security and intervention in the next century", Annan argued that [individual sovereignty](#)—the protections afforded by the [Declaration of Human Rights](#) and the [Charter of the UN](#)—was being strengthened, while the notion of [state sovereignty](#) was being redefined by globalisation and international co-operation. As a result, the UN and its member states had to consider a willingness to act to prevent conflict and civilian suffering, a dilemma between "two concepts of sovereignty" that Annan also presented in a preceding article in [The Economist](#) on 16 September 1999.

In the March 2000 *Millennium Report* to the UN, Annan asked: "If humanitarian intervention is, indeed, an unacceptable assault on sovereignty, how should we respond to a Rwanda, to a Srebrenica - to gross and systematic violations of human rights that affect every precept of our common humanity?"

In September 2001, the Canadian government established an [ad hoc committee](#) to address this balance between state sovereignty and [humanitarian intervention](#). The [International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty](#) published its final report in 2001, which focused not on the right of states to intervene but on a responsibility to protect populations at risk. The report moved beyond [military intervention](#), arguing that various diplomatic and humanitarian actions could also be utilised to protect civilian populations.

In 2005, Annan included the doctrine of "[Responsibility to Protect](#)" (RtoP) in his report *In Larger Freedom*.^[65] When the UN General

Assembly endorsed that report, it amounted to the first formal endorsement by UN member states of the doctrine of RtoP.^[66]

Iraq

In the years after 1998, when [UNSCOM](#) was expelled by the government of [Saddam Hussein](#), and during the [Iraq disarmament crisis](#), in which the United States blamed UNSCOM and former [IAEA](#) director [Hans Blix](#) for failing to disarm Iraq properly, former UNSCOM chief weapons inspector [Scott Ritter](#) blamed Annan for being slow and ineffective in enforcing [Security Council resolutions on Iraq](#) and being overtly submissive to the demands of the [Clinton administration](#) for regime removal and inspection of sites, often presidential palaces, that were not mandated in any resolution and were of questionable intelligence value, severely hampering UNSCOM's ability to co-operate with the Iraqi government and contributing to their expulsion from the country.^{[67][68]} Ritter also claimed that Annan regularly interfered with the work of the inspectors and diluted the chain of command by trying to micromanage all of the activities of UNSCOM, which caused intelligence processing (and the resulting inspections) to be backed up and caused confusion with the Iraqis as to who was in charge and as a result, they generally refused to take orders from Ritter or [Rolf Ekéus](#) without explicit approval from Annan, which could have taken days, if not weeks. He later believed Annan was oblivious that the Iraqis took advantage of this to delay inspections. He claimed that on one occasion, Annan refused to implement a no-notice inspection of the [Iraqi Special Security Organization](#) (SSO) headquarters and instead tried to negotiate access. Still, the negotiation took nearly six weeks, giving the Iraqis more than enough time to clean the site.

During the build-up to the [2003 invasion of Iraq](#), Annan called on the United States and the United Kingdom not to invade without the support of the United Nations. In a September 2004 interview on the [BBC](#), when questioned about the legal authority for the invasion, Annan said he believed it was not in conformity with the UN charter and was illegal.

Other diplomatic activities

In 1998, Annan was deeply involved in supporting the transition from military to civilian rule in [Nigeria](#). The following year, he supported the efforts of [East Timor](#) to secure independence from Indonesia. In 2000, he was responsible for certifying Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, and in 2006, he led talks in New York between the presidents of Cameroon and Nigeria, which led to a settlement of the dispute between the two countries over the [Bakassi](#) peninsula.

Annan and Iranian president [Mahmoud Ahmadinejad](#) disagreed sharply on [Iran's nuclear program](#), on an Iranian exhibition of cartoons mocking [the Holocaust](#), and on the then-upcoming [International Conference to Review the Global Vision of the Holocaust](#), an Iranian [Holocaust denial](#) conference in 2006. During a visit to Iran instigated by continued Iranian [uranium enrichment](#), Annan said: "I think the tragedy of the Holocaust is an undeniable historical fact and we should really accept that fact and teach people what happened in World War II and ensure it is never repeated".

Annan supported sending [a UN peacekeeping mission](#) to [Darfur, Sudan](#). He worked with the government of Sudan to accept a transfer of power from the [African Union peacekeeping mission](#) to a UN one.^[75] Annan also worked with several Arab and Muslim countries on [women's rights](#) and other topics.

Beginning in 1998, Annan convened an annual UN "Security Council Retreat" with the 15 states' council representatives. It was held at the [Rockefeller Brothers Fund](#) (RBF) Conference Center at the [Rockefeller family](#) estate in [Pocantico Hills, New York](#), and was sponsored by both the RBF and the UN.

Lubbers sexual-harassment investigation

In June 2004, Annan was given a copy of the [Office of Internal Oversight Services](#) (OIOS) report on the complaint brought by four female workers against [Ruud Lubbers](#), [UN High Commissioner for Refugees](#), for [sexual harassment](#), [abuse of authority](#), and [retaliation](#).

The report also reviewed a long-serving staff member's allegations of sexual harassment and misconduct against [Werner Blatter](#), director of UNHCR personnel. The investigation found Lubbers guilty of sexual harassment; no mention was made publicly of the other charge against a senior official or two subsequent complaints filed later that year. During the official investigation, Lubbers wrote a letter which some considered a threat to the female worker who had brought the charges. On 15 July 2004, Annan cleared Lubbers of the accusations, saying they were not substantial enough legally. The internal UN-OIOS report on Lubbers was leaked, and sections accompanied by an article by [Kate Holt](#) were published in a British newspaper. In February 2005, Lubbers resigned as head of the [UN refugee agency](#), saying he wanted to relieve political pressure on Annan.

Oil-for-Food scandal

In December 2004, reports surfaced that the Secretary-General's son [Kojo Annan](#) received payments from the Swiss company [Cotecna Inspection SA](#), which had won a lucrative contract under the UN [Oil-for-Food Programme](#). Kofi Annan called for an investigation to look into the allegations. On 11 November 2005, [The Sunday Times](#) agreed to apologise and pay a substantial sum in damages to Kojo Annan, accepting that the allegations were untrue.

Annan appointed the [Independent Inquiry Committee](#), which was led by former [US Federal Reserve](#) chairman [Paul Volcker](#), then the director of the [United Nations Association of the US](#). In his first interview with the Inquiry Committee, Annan denied meeting with Cotecna. Later in the inquiry, he recalled having met with Cotecna's chief executive [Elie-Georges Massey](#) twice. In a final report issued on 27 October, the committee found insufficient evidence to indict Annan on any illegal actions but did find fault with [Benon Sevan](#), an Armenian-Cypriot national who had worked for the UN for about 40 years. Appointed by Annan to the Oil-For-Food role, Sevan repeatedly asked Iraqis for allocations of oil to the African Middle East Petroleum Company. Sevan's behaviour was "ethically improper", Volcker said to reporters. Sevan repeatedly denied the charges and

argued that he was being made a "[scapegoat](#)". The Volcker report was highly critical of the UN management structure and the Security Council oversight. It strongly recommended a new chief operating officer (COO) position to handle the fiscal and administrative responsibilities then under the Secretary-General's office. The report listed the Western and Middle Eastern companies that had benefited illegally from the program.



<https://theelders.org/profile/kofi-annan>

<https://archive.globalpolicy.org/un-reform/un-reform-initiatives/secretary-general-kofi-annans-reform-agenda-1997-to-2006.html>

<https://academic.oup.com/book/56475>

<https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/selection-and-appointment-of-kofi-annan>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-44412275>

<https://medium.com/we-the-peoples/kofi-annan-was-the-united-nations-f45c2636463b>

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2009/10/statement-mr-kofi-annan-secretary-general-united-nations-opening-fifty-fourth>

Statement by Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations to the opening of the fifty- fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2009/10/statement-mr-kofi-annan-secretary-general-united-nations-opening-fifty-fourth>

SG/SM/98/53
Geneva, 16 March 1998

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear friends and colleagues,

I am happy to be here among you today. This session of the Commission on Human Rights will be a memorable one, coinciding as it does not only with the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights but also with the review of the follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, five years after their adoption.

The Universal Declaration and the inviolable principles that it enshrines were the fruit of the tireless efforts and determination of men and women from all parts of the world. Today those principles, which have become the yardstick for measuring the degree of progress of societies, are known and recognized by all the inhabitants of the globe.

Needless to say, they do not necessarily know that the Universal Declaration was adopted on 10 December 1948; they are not always aware that, over the last 50 years, the international community has equipped itself with a complex apparatus designed to promote and protect human rights. But they do know that the dignity of human beings requires that their rights be respected.

All people share a desire to live free from the horrors of violence, famine, disease, torture and discrimination. They believe that all individuals have

the right to express themselves freely; to develop their talents; to pursue their own aspirations and those of the community. They know that these rights belong not to a chosen few, but to all people. The people of the world have made human rights their own.

All along, the growing support for the Declaration has given its message new life. It has extended its reach far and wide. It has reaffirmed its universality. The Declaration has served as a model for domestic constitutions and laws, regulations and policies, and practices of governance that protect human rights. Its provisions have supplied countless reference points for national courts, parliaments, governments, lawyers and non-governmental organizations throughout the world. This wave of support, which has given the Declaration its place in our collective consciousness, is living proof that it speaks to a diverse world. All values must find expression in the language of the people they are intended to serve and protect.

The 50th anniversary motto of "all human rights for all" sums up the challenge we faced today. Yes, the Declaration serves as our common proclamation of human rights. But unfortunately, it has yet to serve as our common call to action. Human rights violations remain a widespread reality which we have not been able - nor in some cases willing - to stamp out.

The reasons for the gap between rhetoric and reality - between our words and our actions - are complex. But we must address them if we are to realize the vision which our forefathers gave us through the words of the Declaration.

We should now push for the ratification of human rights treaties to make human rights legally binding the world over. The High Commissioner and I have addressed all Heads of State and Government to reiterate that call by the World Conference in Vienna. The United Nations human rights programme stands ready to support steps taken by Member States to that end.

I see the role of the United Nations - and my own as Secretary-General - as central in expressing, promoting and safeguarding human rights.

In the months leading up to my election, much was heard about fiscal discipline and administrative efficiency. Yet as I said upon taking up the

job: what is and must remain our guiding star is the moral dimension of our work. To mark the 50th anniversary of the Declaration, I have broached the subject of human rights before audiences everywhere, from Tehran to Shanghai.

Take my own continent, Africa, as a case in point. When I went to Harare to address the Organization of African Unity last year, I had a difficult message to take to them, but at the same time a very simple one. I would like to share some of it with you now.

In the past five decades, Africa has been through a series of transformations. First, there was decolonization and the struggle against apartheid; then, there was a period marked and marred by civil war and military rule; now, I believe, it is time for Africa's third wave: a wave of peace rooted in democracy and human rights.

The success of the third wave begins with a simple proposition: the will of the people. All across the world, the evils of coups are becoming increasingly recognized. What better proof of that than the return to Freetown a week ago of President Ahmmed Tejan Kabbah, following the removal from power of the illegal military junta.

Yet some Africans still view the concern of human rights as a rich man's luxury for which Africa is not ready; or even as a conspiracy, imposed by the industrialized West. I find these thoughts demeaning - demeaning of the yearning for human dignity that resides in every African heart.

Do not African mothers weep when their sons and daughters are killed or tortured by agents of oppressive rule? Do not African fathers suffer when their children are unjustly sent to jail? Is not Africa as a whole the poorer when just one of its voices is silenced?

Human rights, I told the audience in Harare, are African rights. They are Asian rights; they are European rights; they are American rights.

They belong to no government, they are limited to no continent, for they are fundamental to humankind itself. And they are the concern of all levels and sectors of society. What Mrs. Robinson calls the "bottom-up" approach means action at grass-roots and national levels. "All human rights for all" requires national programmes and capacities; it means a

joint action by Government and civil society; it implies a responsibility shared by institutions and individuals.

This gathering understands, perhaps more clearly than any other, that for the victims of human rights violations, human rights actions usually come too late. Is it enough to tell these victims that we have done our best? Is it not better to act to prevent these violations from happening?

I am here today to tell you that the next century must be the age of prevention. I am here to say that we can no longer claim that a lack of available resources prevents us from acting in time. Today's human rights violations are the causes of tomorrow's conflicts. This vicious circle of violations and conflict, leading to new violations, can and must be stopped.

We have almost unlimited information sources to tell us about events around the world. We have reports submitted to the Commission, to the General Assembly, to the High Commissioner. They should be seen as diagnostic tools and early warning signals. They must not be disregarded.

The international community must summon the will to use this information to act in time. The international community has yet to absorb fully the implications of the link between democracy, development and human rights. That link was stressed by the World Conference. It has been demonstrated by the experiences of all nations. Those experiences, highlighted sometimes by remarkable achievements, sometimes by tragic events, teach us that sustainable development is impossible without the full participation of the people; that it is impossible in the absence of full human rights.

Human rights are integral to peace and security, economic development and social equity. That is because human life and human development are at the heart of every mission and every programme that we pursue.

Human rights propel peace and development, reinforce the rule of law, and release, without inhibition, the creativity of individuals and societies alike. Indeed, only now are we beginning to understand how much our approach to peacekeeping, humanitarian affairs and sustainable development will be altered and enriched by taking in the human rights factor.

It is not an easy task. But the consequences of failure will be harder still - for us, for our children, and for our children's children.

Dear Friends, our forefathers built the United Nations to save succeeding generations from holocaust and war, horrors which brought untold sorrow to humankind. The Universal Declaration was born out of that experience as a mission statement never to let these horrors happen again. We cannot afford indifference, individually or collectively. Let us heed the unforgettable warning of the German theologian Martin Niemoller:

"In Germany they came first for the Communists, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Communist. Then they came for the Jews, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Jew. Then they came for the trade unionists, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a trade unionist. Then they came for the Catholics, and I didn't speak up because I was a Protestant. "Then they came for me, and by that time no one was left to speak up."

If we do not speak out, individually and collectively, today and every day when our conscience is challenged by inhumanity and intolerance, we will not have done our duty - to ourselves, or to succeeding generations.

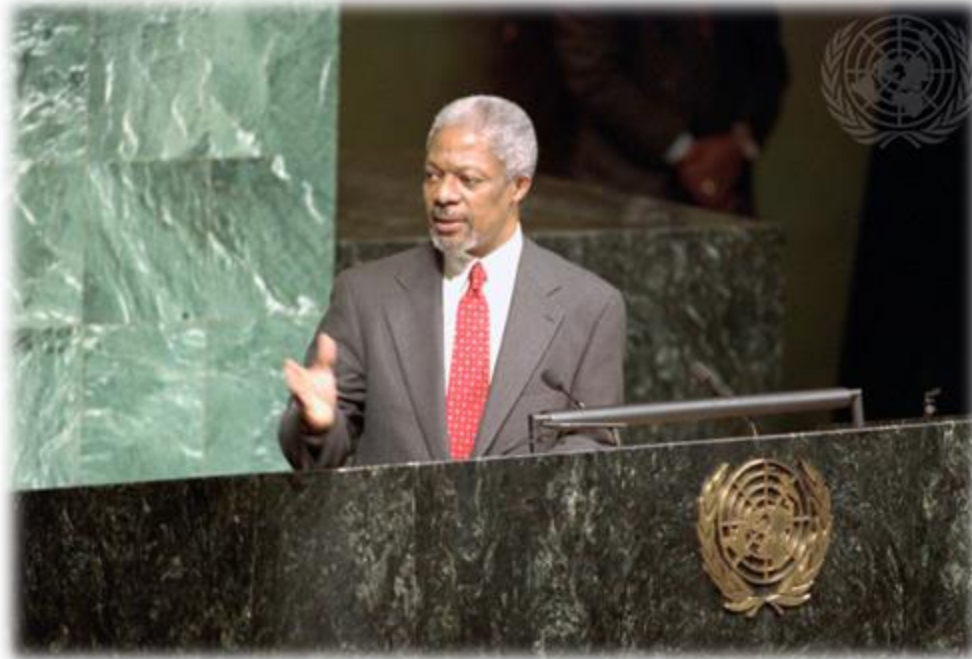
Now is the time to ask not only how the Declaration can protect our rights, but how we can rightly protect the Declaration. Half a century after the adoption of the Declaration, it is time to embark on a new stage in our journey to bring its message to life for all people.

Today, I call upon all of you to seize the day which this anniversary presents. This is our moment to chart the course of human rights for the next 50 years and beyond.

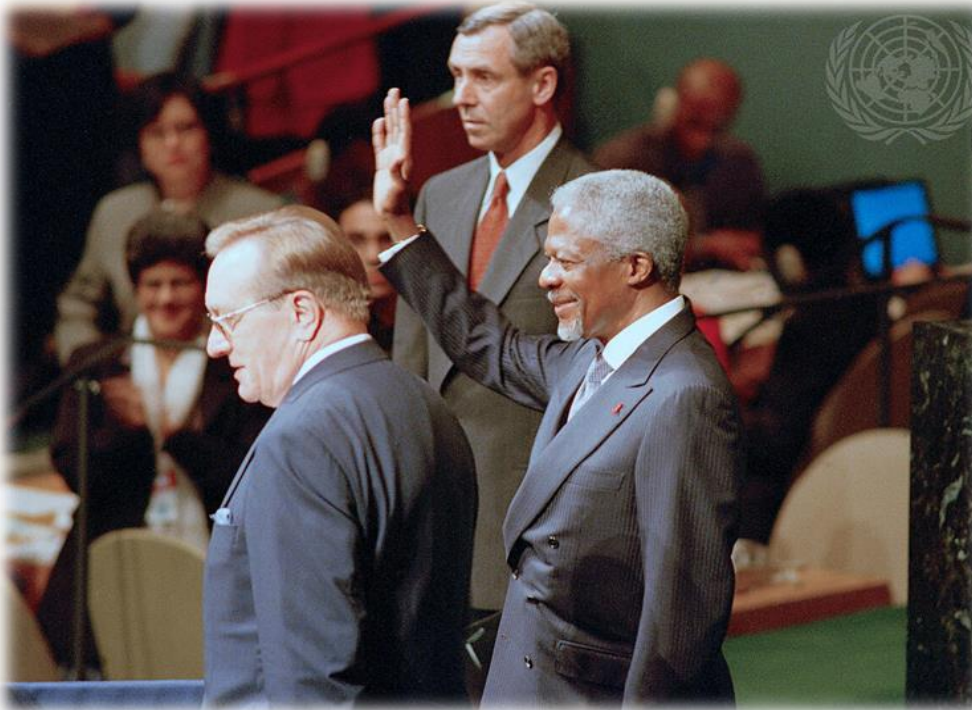
Let this be the year in which the world once again looks to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - as it did 50 years ago - for a common standard of humanity for all of humanity.

Thank you.





Kofi Annan of Ghana, addressing the General Assembly, following his swearing-in ceremony as the seventh Secretary-General of the United Nations.



The General Assembly met on 29 June 2001 to re-appoint Kofi Annan as Secretary-General of the United Nations. General Assembly President Harri Holkeri (left) and Secretary-General Kofi Annan are pictured in the General Assembly Hall.

Rwanda Genocide

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-26917419>

The UN is still ashamed over its failure to prevent the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, UN chief Ban Ki-moon has said.

He was addressing thousands of people in the capital, Kigali, as Rwanda began a week of official mourning to mark the 20th anniversary of the genocide.

Many people were overcome by emotion during the ceremony, with some suffering fits.

At least 800,000 people - mostly ethnic Tutsis and moderate Hutus - died at the hands of Hutu extremists.

The killings ended July 1994 when the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), a Tutsi-led rebel movement, marched into Kigali and seized control of the country.

Rwanda's President Paul Kagame and Mr Ban lit a torch which will burn for 100 days - the length of time the genocide lasted.

A diplomatic row has prompted Rwanda to bar France's ambassador, Michel Flesch, from attending the event, AFP news agency reports.

The week of mourning began with a wreath-laying ceremony at the national genocide memorial, followed by the lighting of a flame at the Amahoro Stadium in Kigali, where UN peacekeepers protected thousands of people during the genocide.

The torch has been carried across the country for the past three months, visiting 30 districts and passing from village to village.

Thousands of people packed the stadium, having queued for hours through the fog, reports the BBC's Charlotte Attwood from the scene.

Many of them reacted with uncontrollable emotion to the stories, speeches and performances recalling the genocide, our correspondent says.

Some of them had to be led out of the stadium while others had fits, she adds.

Traditional mourning songs were broadcast over the sound systems.

There was also a dramatization of Rwanda's recent history, which our correspondent says was a clear depiction of the government's interpretation of events.

In the play, a jeep carrying "colonialists" arrives, who swap their straw hats for UN blue helmets. They then desert the people, who are saved by the governing RPF.

'Completely broken'

UN personnel in Rwanda during the genocide showed "remarkable bravery", Mr Ban told the crowd, according to AP.

"But we could have done much more. We should have done much more," he said.

"In Rwanda, troops were withdrawn when they were most needed," he added.

One year later in Srebrenica, areas proclaimed 'safe' by the United Nations were filled with danger, and innocents were abandoned to slaughter. The shame still clings, a generation after the events," Mr Ban said.

Mr Kagame said Rwanda was "completely broken" after the genocide, but it had managed to unite itself.

"It [the genocide] simply should never have happened," he added.

Other international leaders present include Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni, former South African President Thabo Mbeki and former UK Prime Minister Tony Blair, now an advisor to the Rwandan government.

On Sunday, hundreds of people attended a Mass at Sainte-Famille Catholic church in Kigali to remember those who died in the church itself and elsewhere.

A spokesman for the Rwandan government said France would not be represented at the events to mark the genocide.

Mr Flesch told AFP that he had received a telephone call from the Rwandan foreign ministry to "inform me that I was no longer accredited for the ceremonies".

Earlier, the French foreign ministry said Mr Flesch would represent France at the events after Justice Minister Christiane Taubira cancelled plans to attend following an accusation by Mr Kagame that France had participated in the mass killings.

France was a close ally of Mr Habyarimana's government.

In an interview, external with the French-language weekly news magazine Jeune Afrique, Mr Kagame denounced the "direct role of Belgium and France in the political preparation for the genocide".

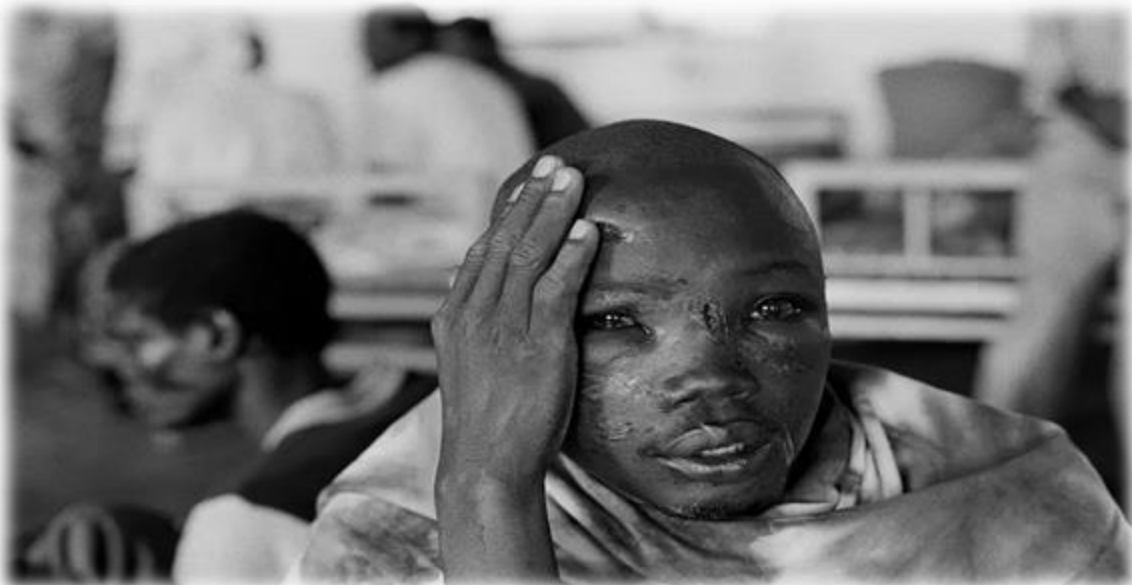
He also said that French troops had taken an "active" part in the killings.

France has rejected this charge, with Edouard Balladur, who was French prime minister in 1994, telling Europe 1 radio: "France is in no way complicit in the genocide.

"On the contrary, it of all countries in the world was the only one that took the initiative to organise a humanitarian operation to prevent widespread massacres."

France did send troops who set up "safe zones" in Rwanda. It says they saved thousands of lives but Rwanda's government has long said they did not do enough to stop the killing - and now says they worked with the Hutu militias carrying out the slaughter.







Regional effects of Rwanda genocide



- ➡ 1 1994: Tutsi RPF rebels invade Rwanda from Uganda
- ➡ 2 1994: 2 million Hutus flee into DR Congo (then Zaire) from Rwanda as RPF takes power
- ➡ 3 1994: RPF soldiers follow refugees looking for militia who carried out genocide
- ➡ 4 1996-7: Rwanda-backed rebels cross DR Congo and take power in Kinshasa







Kindly visit the following Web Links for more Pictures/Information

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-26917419>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-26875506>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-44412275>



The US backed Kofi Annan over Boutros Boutros-Ghali to be UN secretary-general



Kofi Annan married his second his wife Nane Marie in 1984

Quintessential Quotable

QUOTES

<https://www.kofiannanfoundation.org/kofi-annan/quotes/?search=&theme=>

Discover a wide selection of Kofi Annan's most celebrated and impactful quotes on peace, democracy, human rights, and more.

Many of these Kofi Annan quotes were extracted from his speeches and statements from when he was the Secretary-General of the United Nations until his time as chair of the Kofi Annan Foundation.

- ❖ "The Geneva Conventions give force to a simple but enduring idea – that we must do everything we can to protect civilians and reduce suffering in war."

Kofi Annan, from a speech originally made on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, Geneva, November 9, 2009.

- ❖ ""Co-operation is no longer a choice but a clear imperative" - Kofi Annan warns that the world's most pressing challenges can only be overcome through multilateral solutions."

Kofi Annan, Kofi Annan's speech to the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs

- ❖ "I remain convinced that the only answer to this divided world must be a truly United Nations."

Kofi Annan, 10 years after – A farewell statement to the General Assembly

- ❖ "Freedom knows no borders - a fiery voice of liberty in one country can raise the spirits of another far away."

Kofi Annan, Secretary-General Kofi Annan at the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library

- ❖ "If one is going to err, one should err on the side of liberty and freedom."

Kofi Annan

- ❖ "To live is to choose. But to choose well, you must know who you are and what you stand for, where you want to go and why you want to get there."

Kofi Annan, Commencement Address by Secretary-General Kofi Annan to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

- ❖ "[...]The magnificent contribution that volunteers make to advancing the ideals of the United Nations. They help us carry out our work in sometimes difficult and dangerous conditions. They fight poverty and marginalization. They bring assistance to those in need and help us protect the global environment. Without their courage, generosity and dedication, the work of the United Nations would be much more difficult."

Kofi Annan, Remarks of Secretary-General Kofi Annan at the special event to mark the close of the International Year of Volunteers 2003

- ❖ "Volunteers are a shining example of the brave and caring face of our humanity"

Kofi Annan, Remarks of Secretary-General Kofi Annan at the special event to mark the close of the International Year of Volunteers 2003

- ❖ "Far away from the media spotlight, around the clock and around the world, thousands of volunteers contribute in thousands of ways."

Kofi Annan, Remarks of Secretary-General Kofi Annan at the special event to mark the close of the International Year of Volunteers 2002

- ❖ "If our hopes of building a better and safer world for all are to become more than wishful thinking, we will need the engagement of volunteers more than ever."

Kofi Annan, Remarks of Secretary-General Kofi Annan at the special event to mark the close of the International Year of Volunteers 2001

- ❖ "We must now turn our energies and our imaginations to the cause of mine-clearance, so that this victory today does not become a hollow one."

Kofi Annan, Address to the Signing Ceremony of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines

- ❖ "The global alliance that created this Convention is an alliance made up of individuals and governments, of grass-roots movements and global humanitarian organizations. It is an alliance that has shamed the world and enlightened it, unmasked its excuses and revealed its potential. It has held

up a mirror to us all, revealing the wickedness of human folly and the wisdom of human courage. It has, for once, made the international community a living, thriving reality, and not just the hope of a distant future. Only a living, thriving international community could come together, across borders and beyond regions, to eliminate this universal plague....Your success is a welcome reminder that one does not have to be a global superpower to affect the future of international peace and security."

Kofi Annan, Address to the Signing Ceremony of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines

- ❖ "Each mine cleared may mean a life saved. But we know also that for every one hundred thousand mines cleared a year, between two-and-five million mines are laid at the same time. The presence - or even the fear of the presence - of just one land-mine can prevent the cultivation of an entire field, robbing a family or perhaps an entire village of its livelihood."

Kofi Annan, Address to the Diplomatic Conference on Landmines

- ❖ "There is a new and growing consensus that the proliferation of arms of all kinds - whether they be weapons of mass destruction or small-arms weapons - inherently constitutes a threat to peace."

Kofi Annan, Address to the Diplomatic Conference on Landmines

- ❖ "We are struggling against terrorism and the struggle against terrorism can only be won if there is broad and sustained international cooperation. The struggle against terrorism has to be on a broad front."

Kofi Annan, TRANSCRIPT OF PRESS CONFERENCE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL KOFI ANNAN AT PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA, 1 NOVEMBER 2001

- ❖ "We must do all we can to help meet the humanitarian needs of the Afghan people, who have suffered from decades of man-made as well as natural disasters, in the shape of conflict, repression, drought and famine"

Kofi Annan, SECRETARY-GENERAL SAYS SUSTAINED ENGAGEMENT OF SECURITY COUNCIL NEEDED TO GET AFGHANISTAN ON PATH TO LASTING PEACE

- ❖ "The sustained engagement of the Security Council will be needed if we are to help set Afghanistan on the path to a stable and lasting peace, and address the dire humanitarian needs of the Afghan people."

Kofi Annan, SECRETARY-GENERAL SAYS SUSTAINED ENGAGEMENT OF SECURITY COUNCIL NEEDED TO GET AFGHANISTAN ON PATH TO LASTING PEACE

- ❖ "Realizing Africa's potential contribution to world food supply and climate change adaptation and mitigation requires the engagement and expertise of scientists, multilateral institutions, governments and businesses; it requires concerted action"

Kofi Annan, Speech by Kofi Annan after receiving the Gothenburg Award for Sustainable Development

- ❖ "Africa can no longer tolerate, and accept as faits accomplis, coups against elected governments, and the illegal seizure of power by military cliques. Armies exist to protect national sovereignty, not to train their guns on their own people."

Kofi Annan, Address to the Annual Assembly of Heads of State & Government of the OAU

- ❖ "Africa has, in the past five decades, been through a series of momentous changes : first, there was decolonization and the struggle against apartheid, then came a second wave, too often marked by civil wars, the tyranny of military rule and economic stagnation. A new era is now in prospect, Africa's third wave. Let us make it one of lasting peace, based on democracy, human rights and sustainable development"

Kofi Annan, Address to the Annual Assembly of Heads of State & Government of the OAU

- ❖ "When Africa speaks with one voice, the world listens, but if Africa speaks with a cacophony of confused messages, few will listen and no one will hear."

Kofi Annan, Address to the Central Organ of the QAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution

- ❖ "Let us all recognize, from now on - in each capital, in every nation, large and small, that the global interest is our national interest."

Kofi Annan

- ❖ "The problems we face are global but they demand local solutions as well as international cooperation."

Kofi Annan

- ❖ "We have the means to pursue our highest aims. We have the knowledge, the wealth, the tools and the talent. . . Our great challenge is to summon the will of the world. Our enemy now is indifference, the belief that there are many worlds, and that the only one we need to care about is our own."

That belief is false. It is a delusion. There is one world, one humanity. And human security -- genuine, equitable and lasting -- is indivisible."

Kofi Annan, Secretary-General Kofi Annan at the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library, in Boston, Massachusetts

- ❖ "[T]he troubling asymmetry between what the Member States want of the Organization and what they actually allow it to be is especially stark."

Kofi Annan, Secretary-General Kofi Annan's address on Tomorrow's United Nations delivered at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University

- ❖ "Member States face a wide range of new and unprecedented threats and challenges. Many of them transcend borders. They are beyond the power of any single nation to address on its own. And I repeat, any single nation, no matter how powerful."

Kofi Annan, Secretary-General Kofi Annan's statement to the special meeting of the General Assembly on reform

- ❖ "I stand before you today as a multilateralist - by precedent, by principle, by Charter and by duty. I also believe that every government that is committed to the rule of law at home, must be committed also to the rule of law abroad. And all States have a clear interest, as well as clear responsibility, to uphold international law and maintain international order."

Kofi Annan, The Importance of Multilateralism', Address to the General Assembly

- ❖ "Issues before the United Nations... are issues that carry no passports. This is the message we are trying to send to the world. Yet the public is still thinking in local terms; it is still constrained by boundaries"

Kofi Annan, Address to World TV Forum

- ❖ "The global agenda has never been so varied, so pressing or so complex. It demands of the international community new approaches, new resources and new commitments of political will."

Kofi Annan, Address to Cedar Crest College

- ❖ "We live in an era of realignment.... As is true of all transitional periods, very different expressions of the human predicament coexist in uneasy tension today: globalization envelops the world even as fragmentation and the assertion of differences are on the rise; zones of peace expand while outbursts of horrific violence intensify; unprecedented wealth is being created but large pockets of poverty remain endemic; the will of the people

and their integral rights are both celebrated and violated; science and technology enhance human life at the same time as their by-products threaten planetary life-support systems. It is not beyond the powers of political volition to tip the scale in this transition, towards a more secure and predictable peace, greater economic well-being, social justice and environmental sustainability. No country can achieve these global public goods on its own, however, just as none is exempt from the risks and costs of doing without them."

Kofi Annan, Renewal Amid Transition: Annual Report on the Work of the Organization

- ❖ "The adjective global refers less to a place than to a space defined by electronic flows and a state of mind."

Kofi Annan, Renewal Amid Transition: Annual Report on the Work of the Organization

- ❖ "Globalization ... is perhaps the most profound source of international transformation since the industrial revolution..."

Kofi Annan, Renewal Amid Transition: Annual Report on the Work of the Organization

- ❖ "In every country of the North, there is a bit of the South; in every South there is a North."

Kofi Annan, Address to the World Economic Forum

- ❖ "Only a global Organization is capable of meeting global challenges."

Kofi Annan, Address to the National Press Club

- ❖ "The challenge before us now is to make every child feel part of something special. To encourage policy planners to think creatively about how they can use sport as a tool in their policies. To build partnerships among governments, civil society and the private sector to ensure the widest and most effective use possible of that tool."

Kofi Annan, Opening remarks by Secretary-General Kofi Annan to the Olympic Aid Forum

- ❖ "The Olympic Movement and the United Nations share the same fundamental goals: to ensure that every child should have the best possible start in life; that every child should receive a good-quality basic education; and that every child should have the opportunities to develop his or her full potential and contribute to his or her society in meaningful ways."

Kofi Annan, Opening remarks by Secretary-General Kofi Annan to the Olympic Aid Forum

- ❖ "And I hope you will look at new ways to integrate sport in efforts to promote a sense of community; to encourage respect for the environment; to support formal and informal education and help individuals find their place in society -- especially young women and girls"

Kofi Annan, Opening remarks by Secretary-General Kofi Annan to the Olympic Aid Forum

- ❖ "I hope you will urge policy-makers to consider the relatively simple and inexpensive tonic of sport as a means to alleviate the trauma and suffering of refugees, and others suffering from armed conflict; how it can contribute to peace-building, reconciliation and healing in post-conflict societies."

Kofi Annan, Opening remarks by Secretary-General Kofi Annan to the Olympic Aid Forum

- ❖ "The right to play belongs to everyone. And that, by the same token, development, health and peace are not "spectator sports". They require commitment and engagement by individuals, communities, as well as governments."

Kofi Annan, Opening remarks by Secretary-General Kofi Annan to the Olympic Aid Forum

- ❖ "I am convinced that the time is right to build on that understanding: to encourage governments, development agencies and communities to think how sport can be included more systematically in plans to help children -- particularly those who live in the midst of poverty, disease or conflict."

Kofi Annan, Opening remarks by Secretary-General Kofi Annan to the Olympic Aid Forum

- ❖ "Over the past few years, there has been a growing understanding of the role sports can play in changing peoples' lives for the better -- and those of young people, in particular. We have seen examples of how sport can build self-esteem, leadership skills, community spirit, and bridges across ethnic or communal divides. We have seen how it can channel energies away from aggression or self-destruction, and into learning and self-motivation."

Kofi Annan, Opening remarks by Secretary-General Kofi Annan to the Olympic Aid Forum

- ❖ "I am someone who benefited in my youth -- and still does benefit -- from the wonderfully formative experience of sport; and who believes in every child's right to that experience -- the right to play"

Kofi Annan, Opening remarks by Secretary-General Kofi Annan to the Olympic Aid Forum

- ❖ "The foundation of the UN is the law. It is the idea that the behaviour of states and the relations between them shall be governed by one law, equal and applicable to all."

Kofi Annan, Remarks at the 49th session of the International Law Commission

- ❖ "The international criminal court is the symbol of our highest hopes for this unity of peace and justice. It is a vital part of an emerging system of international human rights protection. It will ensure that indicted criminals suspected of genocide in any country can be tried and convicted."

Kofi Annan, Address to the International Bar Association

- ❖ "Genocide - the destruction of an entire people on the basis of ethnic or national origins - is now a word of our time, too, a heinous reality that calls for a historic response"

Kofi Annan, Address to the International Bar Association

- ❖ "There can be no global justice, ladies and gentlemen, unless the worst of crimes - crimes against humanity - are subject to the law. In this age more than ever do we recognize that the crime of genocide against one people truly is an assault on us all - a crime against humanity."

Kofi Annan, Address to the International Bar Association

- ❖ "At a time when the United Nations is rising to the challenge of reform, and at a time when it is proving its mettle yet again in coping with the Iraqi threat to international peace and security, the troubling asymmetry between what the Member States want of the Organization and what they actually allow it to be is especially stark."

Kofi Annan, Secretary-General Kofi Annan's address on Tomorrow's United Nations delivered at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs

- ❖ "We aspire to a United Nations that recognizes, and joins in partnership with, an ever-more robust global civil society, while helping to eliminate uncivil elements, like drug traffickers, criminals and terrorists; a United Nations that will view change as a friend, not change for its own sake but change that permits us to do more by doing what we do better."

Kofi Annan, Statement by Secretary-General Kofi Annan, as he introduced his annual report on the work of the Organization to the General Assembly on the Opening of the 52nd Session

- ❖ "What are the objectives of our reforms? We aspire to a United Nations that is focused on its priorities, and can act with greater unity of purpose, coherence of efforts and responsiveness; a United Nations that empowers both governments and people to realize goals through collaboration that might otherwise elude them; a United Nations that will express the highest moral aspirations of humankind even as it delivers practical benefits to men, women and children in cities and villages around the world."

Kofi Annan, Statement by Secretary-General Kofi Annan, as he introduced his annual report on the work of the Organization to the General Assembly on the Opening of the 52nd Session

- ❖ "Let this be known as the Reform Assembly. Let it be remembered as the time when all of us joined forces and seized the opportunities created by the new era to revitalize our United Nations - this unique and universal instrument for concerted action in pursuit of the betterment of humankind."

Kofi Annan, Statement by Secretary-General Kofi Annan, as he introduced his annual report on the work of the Organization to the General Assembly on the Opening of the 52nd Session

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